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913 Automobile Technical School¹

1. On 10 May 1952, the North Korean Army 913 Automobile Technicians Training Institute of the Transportation Bureau, North Korean Army General Headquarters, was renamed the North Korean Army 913 Automobile Technical School and placed under the control of the Munitions Bureau, North Korean Army General Headquarters. The school was at the foot of a hill at approximately 124-32, 40-12 (XE-304511), 1,000 meters north of Uiju City.
2. The school had 1,450 students and 50 staff members and gave instruction on the operation and maintenance of tanks, armored vehicles, and other vehicles. Prior to 31 March 1952 the school's course of instruction lasted 3 months, but on 10 May 1952, when the school was renamed, the course of instruction covered 6 months. The school included the following two sections, each of which was composed of an operational class and a technical class: the Tank Section, with 500 students in the operational class and 400 students in the technical class; and the automobile section, with 300 students in the operation class and 200 students in the technical class. Other subjects in the curriculum included the following: History of the Korean Liberation (KIM Il-song's fighting record), Korea after the Liberation (domestic and international politics), Great War of the Fatherland (the Soviet-German War), Culture and Economy of Soviet Russia, Geography of Korea, and Dynamic Physics.

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3. Some of the school's student body was selected from enlisted personnel of the disbanded North Korean Army instruction units who passed examinations in mathematics, geography, and general intelligence and who passed physical and oral examinations. Other students were selected from men with the rank of sergeant or above who were recommended by the commanders of their respective units or by the chief of the Munitions Bureau.
4. Graduates of the school were given an operational and technical license for tanks and automobiles and were given the rank of warrant officer or junior lieutenant in the North Korean Army Technical Force. They were then assigned to transportation or mechanized units of the army. On 3 January 1952, 120 graduates of the seventh class were assigned to the following units: the battalions of the 536 Transportation Unit, the Munitions Bureau, the North Korean Army General Headquarters; and the Central Automobile Repair Factory at the Ochung Mine in Tongam-myon. On 4 April 1952, 100 of the 300 graduates of the eighth class were assigned to units of the Rear Service Section, North Korean Army General Headquarters. The other 200 graduates re-entered the school in the tank section with the ninth class, which began on 10 May 1952.
5. There was a training ground for the school on the slope of a hill northeast of Uiju at approximately 124-32, 40-12 (XE-311511). There were many pill-boxes and trenches for training around the training ground. Weapons and equipment for training included the following: 40 tanks, including 25 in need of repair; 15 armored vehicles, including 11 in need of repair; 30 trucks; and one crane. This equipment had been supplied during the period from December 1951 to May 1952, and the school expected to receive more training weapons.
6. The school principal was Colonel HWANG Ch'ang-in, aged 38, a former member of the Staff Section of the Munitions Bureau, North Korean Army General Headquarters, who became principal on 10 May 1952. The deputy principal was Lieutenant Colonel CHONG (fnu), aged 28, a former member of the Transportation Bureau, North Korean Army General Headquarters. The school staff included an educational section of 38 persons and an administrative section of 12 persons. Some of the instructors were the following: Major AN Sung-pu, aged 29, a former staff leader in the Munitions Bureau; Senior Lieutenant KIM Myong-sŏn, aged 27, a former staff leader in the Munitions Bureau; Senior Lieutenant YI Tong-hyon, aged 25, tank technician; Senior Lieutenant KIM Man-pyŏk, aged 27, tank technician; and Major CHI In-sŏn, aged 30, an experienced tank operator.
7. The students' diet consisted of 600 grams of rice and 300 grams of grain per man each day. Other food included mackerel, vegetables, and bean oil. Every student had a blue technician's uniform and a pair of cloth shoes made in Shanghai.

Driver Training Center²

8. In May 1952 the Driver Training Center of the Transportation Department, North Korean Army General Headquarters, numbering 25 officers and 382 enlisted men commanded by a lieutenant colonel and using field postal number 913, was in 13 houses approximately 1,500 meters southwest of Yongsan-si (approximately 124-49, 40-09) (XE-5443). The school, which has been in existence since before the beginning of the Korean War, was charged with training drivers for the units under the Transportation Department.
9. Most of the trainees in the training center were formerly drivers' helpers in units of the Transportation Bureau. The driver training lasted for 6 months and after completing the course the trainees were given driver's licenses and

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assigned to units under the Transportation Department. Vehicles assigned to the training center included one jeep, one 3/4-ton truck, and about 60 other trucks. The training center included a military branch and an administrative branch. The military branch included three companies, each of which was composed of three 37-man platoons. The administrative branch included the following: a chief, with a liaison officer, a courier, and a clerk; an assistant battalion commander for technical affairs, with a technical platoon of 20 men; an assistant battalion commander for supply; and a chief of staff, who headed the personnel staff, the trainers, a guard platoon, and a military security office of three men.

Officers Training School

10. On 17 July 1952, a North Korean officers training school, with about 100 students who have been receiving training since 1 June, was in approximately 15 former mining company houses in Uiin-ni (approximately 125-34, 39-00) (YD-2220), a village of about 120 grey or white houses with galvanized iron roofs. The 100 students had previously received about 6 months training in the Sinuiju area. Two squads of North Korean troops guarded the school and four trucks brought supplies from Tangsan-dong (125-49, 39-03) (YD-4426).

- 25X1 1. [] Comment. Until the beginning of the Korean War this school was at Kyoku-ri, P'yongyang City, using the name P'yongyang Automobile Technicians Training Institute, and was under the control of the North Korean Transportation Ministry. In August 1950 the school came under the control of the Transportation Bureau, North Korean Army General Headquarters, and was renamed the North Korean Army 913 Automobile Training Institute. In October 1950 the school retreated to Antung, Manchuria, and in January 1951 it was reestablished in Korea in its present quarters.

- 25X1 2. [] Comment. This training center was at Anju (125-40, 39-37) (YD-2988) in August 1950. In November 1950 it withdrew to Antung, Manchuria, and in January 1951 it was reestablished in Korea at its present quarters.

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